

The Daily Gazetteer.

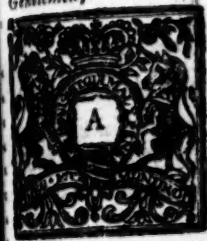
NUMB. 571

FRIDAY, APRIL 22 1737.

N^o. 569.

From the DUBLIN-SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,



I have chiefly confin'd myself, in the Course of these Letters, to the Use of Arguments drawn from the Practice of other Countries; I shall not engage very far in those of another kind to shew the Disadvantages of Stacking the Flax unripped. I am, indeed, convinced, and so will every one, I believe, who seriously considers it, that the Seed can receive no Benefit from a sapless dry Stalk, which retains no Moisture, and consequently no Nourishment: But as I have often waded Considerations of this Kind, I hope to be excused by the more curious Observers upon Nature, if I continue to do so at present. There are Arguments against this Practice more obvious to all Capacities, and, for that very Reason, of more general Use: Upon these I chuse to let the Matter rest, and beg Leave to insist upon each of them distinctly.

The Receipt inserted in the Society's former Instructions, to destroy Vermin in the Stacks of unripped Flax, is a sufficient Proof that they were aware of an Inconvenience in Stacking the Seed and Flax together. They were sensible, this Practice would invite Rats and Mice to make their Nests among the Flax, and accordingly prescribed a Remedy. I have not heard with what Success it has been tried, but I must beg leave to think, it would be a more prudent Conduct to avoid the Evil, than to trust to an uncertain, and, at best, an imperfect Cure. The Vermin must make their Way to the Poison through the Flax, and cut and mangle it before they meet their Bane; and therefore, notwithstanding all Precautions, the Farmer is visibly a Sufferer by this Method, and must lose a considerable Portion of his Flax. Should Vermin come at his Seed when separated from the Stalk, which is however more easily prevented, since they have no Concealments on the Floor, the Loss is only in the Seed; whereas the Damage in the Stalk falls all on the Flax, and upon that Account is considerably greater.

There is another and greater Disadvantage attends the Stacking of our Flax unripped: The Seed heats more easily in the Stack than on the Floor; the Evil is not so soon discovered, and the Remedy attended with more Labour and more Cost. It is too obvious to be insisted on, that you run double Hazards of pernicious Damps, when you have both Stalks and Seed together; nor is it less notorious, that notwithstanding all Precautions, the Heart of a large Stack may be considerably damaged, before any Signs of Heat appear, whereas upon the Floor they immediately betray themselves. And in the third Particular, the Disproportion is still plainer: A Stack cannot be thrown without expending a great deal of the Seed, nor rebuilt without considerable Labour; whereas airing your Boles upon the Floor is done with little Trouble, and almost at no Expence. These are Inconveniences incident to this Method in all Seasons, and in unsettled Weather they become intolerable: Some Harvests are so wet, that it is hardly possible perfectly to make the Flax; and should the Farmer at such Times, be prepossess'd with the Necessity of Stacking, he has scarce a Single Chance to save his Crop. The least Damp, which is then almost unavoidable, will heat his Stack, which by the Weight and Pressure of a large Quantity of Flax and Seed together, falls in too close to let in the Air; while on the contrary the Seed rippled on the Flax, but preserved in the Pod or Bole, is light and hollow, and may therefore, tho' it retained a little Moisture, be preserved from Damage without any considerable Pains.

The Delays that attend this Practice afford another and an unanswerable Argument against it. The Watering of the Flax is prevented for one Season; consequently, every other Branch of the Flax Manufacture proportionably retarded. Hence the Benefit of a Quick Return, one of the greatest

Encouragements to Trade is lost in some Degree to every Person concerned in our Staple, and entirely to the poor Farmer. The Sale of his Flax and Seed being delay'd till January, comes too late to pay his Rent, and defray the necessary Expence of preparing his Lands for the next Crop: Or should he borrow to answer those Demands, he must pay an heavy Interest for his own, which eats out his little Profit. Let us suppose a Farmer has Twenty Acres under Flax, if the Land be good and well prepared, and the Season favourable, his Crop, at a moderate Computation, is worth Five Hundred Pounds; and, consequently, the Half Year's Interest which he loseth by bad Management amounts to Fifteen Pounds. Few Farmers can bear so considerable a Drawback upon their Profit, and I can see no Reason to encourage them to do it. The only Shadow of an Argument in Favour of this Method, is taken from a Supposition, that the Seed is the better for it; and this grounded upon the Farmer's Practice in his Wheat, which he generally sows immediately from the Flail. But, as it is impossible to assign any Reason for this Assertion from the Nature of the Thing, so the Presumption drawn from the Practice of our Husbandmen, is entirely built on a Mistake. 'Tis not from Choice, but from Necessity, that the Farmer pursues that Method; the sowing Season comes so close upon his Harvest, that he has no Time to spare, and if he would sow Wheat at all, he must do it from the Threshing-Floor. In other Grains the Case is different, and so, also, is the Practice; and I never heard that any understanding Husbandman objected to Seed of the same Season, from its being Thresh'd too early. The Seed, therefore, by any Thing that hitherto appears, is certainly not the worse for early rippling, and I must add, that the Flax itself is undoubtedly much the better; for immediate Watering, which cannot be done without immediate Rippling, is of considerable Importance: The Bunn ferments with Ease, before it has had Time to harden, and the Harle, by a necessary Consequence, comes out the stronger and the finer. The sole Design of Watering Flax, is to rot the Bunn in some Degree, that it may part more readily from the Harle; and the sooner the Flax can be brought into a proper State for that only End intended, 'tis certainly so much the better. When it remains a considerable Time in Water, the Harle itself ferments, suffers considerably in Strength and Softness, and at last will rot together with the Bunn: Too long Watering therefore is evidently pernicious; and yet by Stacking the Flax unripped till the Winter is really unavoidable, the Bunn, by lying so many Months unwatered, becomes hard and tough, adheres strongly to the Harle, and will not part from it without a long and violent Fermentation; which tho' it be then indeed, by bad Management, become necessary, is, however, nothing the less destructive.

I must add that, independently of this, Autumn is the best Watering Season: The preceding Summer's Heat has then mellowed and softened the Water, whereas in May, which is generally the Time made use of, by those that Stack unripped, it has hardly lost any Thing of the Harshness contracted in the Winter.

And now, Gentlemen, having gone through the several Branches of Flax-Husbandry, I shall take my Leave of the Reader for a while. The Observations I have by me upon Flax-Dressing are a Subject by themselves; and as I could wish, for the Interest of the Manufacture, that Flax-Farming and Flax-Dressing were different Employments, I chuse, for that very Reason, to treat of each of them a part.

It would be a considerable Satisfaction to me, if I could hope that what I have already said could be useful to my Country; it has long given me great Concern, to see our Flax-Farmers afraid of using their best Lands, deep and heavy Clays, giving those they chuse a slight and superficial Culture, losing their own Seed while they imported that of other Countries, and spoiling their Flax by keeping it unwater'd all the Winter: I have therefore set myself particularly against those Errors; and

if I shall find that I have done it with Success, I shall think my Pains abundantly rewarded.

I am, &c.

Edinburgh, April 12. Upon the Arrival of the News last Thursday, of our Lord Provost being taken into Custody of a Gentleman of the Black Rod, the whole City was in the utmost Concern, and the principal Citizens have since had several Meetings with the Magistrates, both with respect to that, and the Resolution of the House of Peers, concerning the Citizens and Inhabitants, their Behaviour that Night the Mob murdered Capt. Porteous; but we have not yet learned what has been the final Result of their Meetings.

Friday-night last a Gang of Rogues attempted to rob the House of Thomas Heriot, Esq; Dean of Guild of this City, by placing a Ladder to the Walls; one of them falling off the same, fractured his Skull, but was carried off by his Accomplices; nor has any of them been yet discovered.

On Saturday, by Warrant of the Right Hon. the Lord Strichen, an Officer's Command of the Independent Highland Companies, brought into this City the following Persons from Crieff, in Perthshire, viz. Dougal Macfarlane, Servant to Donald Maccara, Tenant in Kirkcoun of Monzie; Alexander Rutherford and Hugh Cameron, Servants to David Barlace, Tenant there; and Alexander Boney, Servant to Mungo Hendry, Tenant there; all suspected of the Murder of John Woore, Officer of the Excise on the chief District: Two of them are committed to the City Gaol, the other Two to that of the Canon-gate. Mr. Woore was found barbarously murdered and robbed, on the Highway, the 2d Instant. A very unlucky Incident at this Juncture.

Major Crawford and Mr. Adams, the Architect, have been for some Days past employed in viewing and measuring the several Roads between this City and Glasgow, in order to find out which will be the shortest and most proper for making the principal Road design'd to be repaired by Authority of Parliament.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, April 20. Yesterday in the Afternoon, sailed the St. Jago, dell Mello, from Bilbao for Amsterdam; the Batchelor, Warnes, from Malaga and Cadiz; and the Caroline, Wood, from Oporto, both for Yarmouth; the Good Intent, Read, from Oporto for London; and the William, Clifton, from Gallipoly for Rotterdam. Wind S.

Dover, April 20. Arrived off of our Port the Tiverton, Birchensha, from the Canaries.

Deal, April 20. Wind S. W. The Ships for the Eastward, sailed this Morning. Came down last Night and sailed thro', without stopping, the Tower, Wingfield, and the Mermaid, James, for Lisbon; and the Mary, Reed, for Cadiz. No Ship in the Downs. The Nassau, Burn, from Jamaica, is arrived at Shoreham, by whom came Letters from thence of the 13th of February last, where was arrived the George and Mary, Wood; the Price, Towers; the Constant, Philips; the Ellis, Nown; the Mermaid, Crawford; the Gale, Blackburn; the Alexander, Campbell; the Loyal Charles, Way; the Bathua, Brooks; the Catherine, Bostock; the Morant, Higgins; the Factor, Rawlins; the Burges, Dragon, all from London; and the Dispatch, Ladd, from Dublin.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Jamaica (by the Nassau, Capt. Burn, lately arrived at Shoreham for London) of the 12th and 13th of February last, mention, that the French had taken two more English Guinea Ships with 600 Negroes, and had carried them to Martinique and Guadaleup; but do not mention their Names.

This Day his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, in order to pass the Land Tax Bill, and such others as are ready for the Royal Assent.

To-morrow being St. George's Day, the Tutelar Saint of England, the same will be observed at Court as a high Festival, when the Knights and



Thistle and Bath, will appear in the Collars of their respective Orders, and their Majesties and the Royal Family will wear Crosses in Honour of the Day.

Yesterday the 4 Troops of Horse and 2 Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards, were muster'd in Hyde Park, by George Huxley, Esq; Commissary General. And

This Day the 1st Regiment, and To-morrow the 2d and 3d Regiments, will likewise be muster'd by the said Commissary on the Parade in St. James's Park.

On Sunday next the Court goes into Second Mourning, on Account of the Death of the late Bishop of Augsburg.

On Wednesday last died at her House at Eltham in Kent, the Lady Fitch, Relict of the late Sir Comport Fitch, Bart. She was Daughter of Sir Lumley Robinson, of Kentwell in Suffolk, and Mother of the late Sir William Fitch, Bart.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Berryman preached an excellent Sermon at St. Paul's before the Sons of the Clergy, on which Occasion there was collected in the Church 1141. 14s.

To-morrow the Lord Chancellor holds the 2d General Seal before Easter Term.

By the Death of Lady Newton, who died in an Advanced Age on Wednesday last, at her House in Soho Square, her Jointure, which is very considerable, reverts to her Son Sir Michael Newton, one of the Knights of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for Grantham.

We hear that her Ladyship has left the chiefest Part of her Cash to her Daughter Mrs. Archer, Wife of Thomas Archer, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Berks.

Her Corpse is to be carried down to Grantham in Lincolnshire, in order to be interred there amongst the Ancestors of that Family.

At Midlam in Yorkshire, on the 13th Instant, Mr. Sadler's Grey Horse, Caesar, beat Mr. Hartley's Grey Mare, 4 Miles for 30 Guineas.

On Wednesday 4 Horses started at Belfize for the Purse of 5 Guineas, which was won by Mr. Job's Chestnut Mare.

Yesterday the Lord Viscount Andover took the Oath, and his Seat in Parliament, for the Borough of Cattle-Rifing, in the County of Norfolk.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Dunkerron, Son and Heir Apparent to the Earl of Shelburne, was marry'd at St. George's Church, to Miss Clavering, Daughter to Sir James Clavering, of the Bishoprick of Durham, a Fortune of 60000l. The Ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

On Tuesday last died Stephen Hanks, Esq; at his Lodgings at Old Brentford, a Gentleman possess'd of a considerable Estate in the County of Berks. He was coming to Town to settle some private Affairs.

Yesterday Twenty-seven Prisoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, One whereof was Capitally Convicted; viz. Henry Boswarway, for the Murder of John Moore. Fourteen were cast for Transportation, and Twelve Acquitted.

Bank Stock 144 1-4th, 144, to 143 3-4ths. India 180 3-4ths, 181, 180. South Sea 100 3-4ths, 101, to 100 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110, 110 1-4th, 110. New ditto 109 1-8th, 110, 109 1-4th to 1-half. Three per Cent. 104 1-half, 104 3-4ths to 1-half. Emperor's Loan 115 1-half, to 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 14 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 61. 6s. Prem. Old ditto 61. 4s. Prem. South Sea ditto 31. 5s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Talties 1-half to 4 Premium. English Copper 21. 12s. to 15s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 120.

WHEREAS it has been falsely Reported, that my Father, Mr. John Moore, late Apothecary at the Pestle and Mortar in Laurence Pountney's Lane, at the first great Gate, on the Left Hand from Cannon-street, died without leaving any Person capable of carrying on the Business. This is to inform all Persons, that I, Mary Moore, Daughter of the late Mr. John Moore, having been instructed by him for several Years in the Preparation and Application of his Worm Medicines, Antiscorbuticks, and other Medicines, shall prepare and dispense of them to all who shall have occasion for them, at his late Dwelling House. Likewise the said John Moore's Worm-Medicines are sold at Mrs. Reader's, at the Nine Sugar Loaves, a Chandler's Shop in Hungerford Market, sealed with his Coat of Arms, being a Cross, with the Words, John Moore's Worm-Powder, &c. inscribed round it, and if any are sold at any Place, except at his House, without that Seal and Inscription, they are Counterfeits.

Also there is to be sold at the late Mr. Moor's Dwelling House, a fine Collection of Tame Pigeons, among which are fine Carriers, very large Runts, Turbets, Pouters, and several other curious Sorts of Pigeons.

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Whereas it is advertised of a Stage-Coach to come from London to Lynn, in Opposition to us William Allen and Thomas Tayler's Stage-Coach; this is to inform all Persons, that William Allen and Thomas Tayler's Stage-Coach, will set out every Thursday from the Duke's Head in Lynn, and from the Green Dragon or Bull in Bishopgate-street, London, to Lynn, Stoke, Swaffham, and Brandon, at Ten Shillings each Passenger. This Stage did begin to go in two Days to and from Lynn, on Thursday the 14th Day of April, 1737. And to make the Passage quick, it will be perform'd with four Sets of Horses between Bury and London, the Essex Road.

This Day is Published,

Dedicated to His Royal Highness the PRINCE,

ALZIRA. A TRAGEDY.

As it is Acted,

At the Theatre-Royal in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row.

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Faithfully translated from the Italian, by E. T. Gent.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

How Church-yard, Nov. 3, 1730

MR. THOMAS COBB, Printer and

Engraver, who married the Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CLUER, at the Maiden-head, the lower End of Bow Church-yard, in Cheap-side, London having assigned and sold the said Printing-house and Business to his Brother-in-law

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The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Multitude of its Editions, may recommend the Purchasing this Book to them that otherwise know it not; but the good Spirit in it written withal, has made it dear and valuable to them that do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it serviceable to all that meet with it.

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Paris, Jan. 29, 1731.

XI. **SECRETA MONITA SOCIETATIS JESU** The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and English. *ofu defaut de la Force, il faut employer la Ruse.* Motto to LAYR's School.

Advertisements concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, near Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Auction among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, that after, to a Catholick Bookseller, by Name Van Eyck, the Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits, replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he should not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, being gung up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he law no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it not advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they afterwards did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which was said to be taken from two Roman Catholicks, Mr. Credit.